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Our Colleges

Issued by the
METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN
In Connection with the
INTER-CHURCH FORWARD MOVEMENT

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OBJECTIVES OF THE METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

PERSONAL

100,000 Additions to Church Membership.
100,000 New Sunday School Scholars
50,000 New Members of Young People's Societies
200,000 Enrolled Intercessors
200,000 Enrolled Personal Workers
100,000 Enrolled Christian Stewards
5,000 Volunteers for Life Service

FINANCIAL

(A) CURRENT CONNEXIONAL FUNDS, 1919-20

Missions	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,125,000
Educational Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Evangelism and Social Service and Repatriation	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000

(B) SPECIAL OBJECTIVES—FEBRUARY 9-14, 1920

Missions: Equipment and Extension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500,000
Superannuation: Endowment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Educational Society: College Debts and New Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	750,000
Special Fund: For Current Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	250,000

Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000,000
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In addition to the usual current revenues of all Church Funds.

OUR COLLEGES

PLACED with statesmanlike sagacity at strategic points, the educational institutions of the Methodist Church occupy the seats of the mighty.

In St. John's, the capital city of that rock-bound but hospitable island of Newfoundland, the Methodist College has secured a premier position as one of the largest and strongest institutions of the island.

At Sackville, equidistant from Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John, we have Mount Allison University doing the full complement of work in Arts and Theology, and covering two years of Applied Science; also a strong Academy for boys, and a Ladies College with such an enviable record that it attracts more students than any other institution of its type in Canada. Our Mount Allison institutions have for many years been accomplishing a work educationally for the people of the Provinces by the sea, worthy of our highest traditions.

We have a far-flung line of splendid Secondary Colleges at Stanstead, in the Eastern Townships, that stronghold of English Protestantism in Quebec, at Belleville and Whitby in Central Ontario, at St. Thomas in Western Ontario, at Regina, Calgary and Edmonton in the Middle West, and at New Westminster on the British Columbia coast.

At Edmonton, contiguous to the Provincial University, we have a large and substantial Theological College.

Wesley College, Winnipeg, is both an Arts and a Theological College, has a recognized place in the Mani-

toba University scheme and has made an invaluable contribution to the leadership of the Church in the Western Provinces.

IN the great metropolitan centre of Montreal, at the gates of old McGill, we have established the Wesleyan Theological College, a building of spacious beauty, to provide both a residence for Methodist students at McGill University and a training school for our students in Theology.

It is worthy of note that in Montreal the Congregationalists, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists have formed a Union Theological College plan so that the students have the advantage of lectures from the combined staff of four Colleges.

In Toronto we have Victoria College, our oldest and strongest institution, one of the federated Arts Colleges of the University and with a strong staff of Professors both in the Faculty of Arts and of Theology.

This Federation scheme is a most interesting experiment in the relating a denominational College to a great State University and the experiment has proved a great success.

The long roll of Victoria College graduates is inscribed with the names of many who have adorned and dignified the professional and business life of the nation, and from these sacred walls "On the Old Ontario Strand" over 1,100 Methodist ministers and missionaries have gone forth as Heralds of the Cross in the homeland, in West China and Japan.

THE Great War constituted a heavy drain on the student body and a severe strain on the financial resources of our institutions, insomuch that the Board of Education, after a prolonged discussion of the pressing needs of some of our colleges, reached the clear conclusion "that it is an imperative necessity to grant some

financial relief to these institutions if they are to continue, and therefore decided to memorialize the General Conference to authorize the launching of a campaign to provide a sufficient amount to liquidate the indebtedness that is hampering so seriously the work of these institutions."

The General Conference in October, 1918, unanimously endorsed the proposal and instructed the Board of Education to plan a campaign to raise the necessary funds to provide for these college debts.

The Methodist National Committee has included \$750,000 as a College Special Fund among the financial objectives of the Methodist Church in the United National Campaign which looms ever larger on the horizon as the most significant movement in the history of the Christian Churches in Canada and Newfoundland.

A study of the College Property Schedule printed in this pamphlet shows that the aggregate debts on our Methodist colleges amounted to \$740,000 in 1918; but all of this \$750,000, which we hope to receive from the United National Campaign, is not intended to liquidate debts, as the National Committee felt that substantial help should be voted to help Dr. Riddell complete his campaign for the endowment of Wesley College, towards which he has been able to secure about \$150,000, and to aid Dr. Baker in his plans for a new Albert College, towards which he has secured by heroic efforts subscriptions amounting to \$185,000.

THE Board of Education at its last Annual Meeting expressed its appreciation of the proposal made in a letter from Mr. Vincent Massey, on behalf of the Executors of the Hart A. Massey Estate, in reference to a Commission to enquire into the conditions and work of the Educational institutions of the Methodist Church, and further expressed its belief that this is a step in the right direction, and gave its approval to the appointment and work of such a Commission.

The Board of Education decided "That a Commission of Seven Members be appointed to make a survey of all the connexional institutions of the Methodist Church, and utilize the valuable information that will be available from the reports of the Commission of the Hart A. Massey Estate, and to report its findings to the Board of Education.

In framing its report the Commission is requested to give careful consideration to a better classification of the several types of colleges and to the harmonizing of academic standards and to indicate the minimum requirements as to plant, equipment, financial resources and strength of staff with which a college should comply if it is to be placed on a list of institutions approved by the Board of Education, and to offer constructive suggestions as to how these institutions can be strengthened and how the Board of Education can relate itself to them in the most helpful way.

The work of these two Commissions will enable the Board to adopt a policy which will strengthen our institutions and make them altogether worthy of the confidence and enlarged support of our Methodist people.

The division of the \$750,000 realized from the United National Campaign among the several colleges will be made by the Board of Education after a careful study and discussion of actual conditions and needs as revealed in the report of the Commission, which guarantees that the special fund will be administered in a sane, business-like way and in the highest interests of the institutions under the supervision of the Board.

THE Methodist Church has for many years realized her direct responsibility for the creation and development of Theological Colleges for the proper training of our probationers for religious leadership and also the maintenance and endowment of our Arts Colleges, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, in our Theo-

logical Colleges and Universities, that are the beneficiaries of the Educational Fund, we educate the students at a considerable per capita loss—the fees do not go very far toward carrying the institution; and either the people called Methodists will continue to contribute the amount necessary to make up the difference, or the colleges will be compelled to raise the fees to a point that would be prohibitive to worthy students of limited financial resources.

The traditional policy of the Board of Education has been to grant no direct and regular financial aid for secondary education. Some have felt that in this class of institution, if the site and buildings have been provided free from encumbrance, and with the sanction and patronage of the Church, such fees should be charged for instruction and board as will provide a sufficient income to finance it.

Others, of long and wide experience in Educational work, maintain that a Secondary College should have an endowment of \$250,000 to enable it to do its work with dignity and efficiency.

Whichever of these two opinions is the more correct, the stern fact is that, in the case of several of our colleges, they have no endowments, they are harassed with a formidable debt, and the only remedy seems to be to help them to remove this deadly incubus through a special campaign, inasmuch as the Educational Society cannot grant any real help out of the limited amount at their disposal from the regular Educational Fund.

IT has been estimated that only about 6 per cent. of the Public School pupils continue through a High School or Collegiate Institute, and but a small percentage of the High School pupils ever attend a University.

This fact is emphasizing the vital importance of the work of secondary education.

We are coming to realize the strategic value of the

period of adolescence and the fact that the life trend is often fixed before the student matriculates into a university—Secondary Schools of the Christian type will aid in the solution of some of the gravest university problems. Hence the great importance of the Christian Church establishing a number of small but compact colleges, well equipped, with a comfortable residence and a teaching staff of cultured men of definite Christian faith and character. Such institutions will fashion these plastic young lives after the pattern of the Divine Master and in relation to the Church will prove to be veritable nurseries of the prophets.

A glance at the College Schedule printed herein reveals the large masses of students that are flocking to our Secondary Colleges, especially in the Saskatchewan and Alberta Provinces, and this United National Campaign will prove an inestimable blessing if it relieves these strategic institutions from their burden of debt and liberates them to accomplish the magnificent work awaiting them for Christ and Canada.

This terrible world-war has emphasized the fact that knowledge is power, that training spells efficiency, that schools and teachers exert a most potent influence upon the plastic life of the youth. It is written "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he"; what a nation reads it tends to become; they who frame the curricula of the schools shape the destiny of a people.

THE war has not only emphasized the power of education, but is sounding the deeper note of warning in showing what a positive menace wrong ideas and false ideals of life are to a nation.

A perverted philosophy and low ideals representing Prussian militarism and expounded by their teachers and university professors have emerged in a recrudescence of barbarism that has flung the civilized world into chaos and has wrested Germany from the seats of

the mighty to become a hissing and by-word among the nations.

The horrors of the Hun in Belgium have burned upon the consciousness of the race as with indelible letters of fire the truth that the production of character is infinitely above mere culture or the development of a keen, merciless intellect.

One of the foundational problems of the State is how to relate national education to the production of sound morals and the highest character. "It is only by giving the young the great religious concepts of the race you can make religion the progressive functioning factor in the elevation of the race. To deny to the youth his religious heritage is to handicap him in his struggle for the largest life."

BUT that which is difficult, well-nigh impossible, to obtain in a State or national institution should be the native air of a church college; in every Methodist institution the study of religion as an answer to the deepest longings and highest aspirations of the soul, as a necessity for life, should be given a place of significance on the curriculum.

We believe that Christian education is the very foundation of modern democracy, and in the reconstruction period the paramount task of the nation is the proper education of its youth, the training of faculties, the enrichment of personality, to enable the rising generation to properly exercise the high and responsible functions of citizenship in a true democracy and thus build up a great nation's greater life.

We are more than ever impressed with the thought that our young people should receive their intellectual training and equipment in institutions with a religious atmosphere and under teachers of definite faith and Christian ideals.

There is another problem which will be a pressing

one in the near future. There is no one who doubts that the Church will be confronted with great opportunities and grave issues in the reconstruction period following the war, and if the Church is to fulfil her great responsibility she must have competent leadership.

WHEN we remember that the minister is the natural leader of the organized religious forces of a community and then realize that practically all our theological students have either enlisted or been conscripted for the period of the war you will agree with me that a paramount task as we face the future is the raising up and training of an adequate force of young men for religious leadership on the home and foreign fields. We should in some organized way seek to solve this problem. The Board of Education in co-operation with other departments should create and disseminate literature to ministers and congregations, supplying information and leading to meditation, intercession and the preaching of a sermon on the question at least once a year in all the congregations. Moreover, we are strongly of the opinion that there should be presented in a sympathetic, tactful way to the students of all our colleges the question of the best investment of life and the challenge for leadership of the Christian Church pressed home to their minds and hearts.

We ought to secure many candidates for the Christian ministry from the hundreds of thousands of our noblest young men who know the deep meaning of service and sacrifice from their overseas experience.

Whether it be a question of the spiritual leadership in the central churches of the older and better established parts of the country, or moulding the plastic social organism of the growing West into forms of beauty and permanent strength for Christ and the Church, or joining the thin, red line in Japan or China to extend the Empire without frontiers; wherever the field may be, whatever the form of spiritual service, it requires a strong man

of well-informed mind and trained, disciplined powers, to properly direct the work.

We must depend largely on our denominational institutions to train our leaders.

As in the past, so in the future, about 90 per cent. of our ministers and missionaries will come from institutions under church control, and will receive the necessary training to equip them for their life work in these colleges.

Moreover, we believe that character is above mere culture, and that if any system is to emerge in Christian character, it must include in its content the spirit and ideals of Jesus Christ.

With this viewpoint it is inevitable that the Christian Church should own, control and support Colleges for the development of the requisite leadership and the proper nurture and training of her young life.

WE cannot close this brief consideration of our Educational work without a reference to the noble part played by our students in the fight for democracy and Christian civilization: slackers were practically unknown; they flocked to the standards of the nation in thousands; they went overseas and fought like heroes and gentlemen, and many of them sleep neath the poppies of Flanders and France.

But these splendid youths have not fought and died in vain; they have kept the Divine Fires of Liberty burning brightly on the altars of the nation, and they ever live to usher in the Christ that is to be. Our colleges are being reborn amid the travail of the age that is wringing earth's systems to and fro; the spirits of the dead heroes will people the campus and corridors of our halls of learning and prove the inspiration to a life of high service and sacrifice to the students of future generations.

And surely the Methodist Church will loyally and liberally sustain its Colleges that, in the great testing

time, responded so nobly to the call of our country and made such a splendid contribution to the fighting forces of the Empire.

The work of our colleges is conceded to be of the highest value to every intellectual, moral and spiritual interest of society. To allow them to languish would be worse than shortsighted. It would be unpardonable and would endanger the programme of our Lord for the saving of the world. Could any propaganda possibly be more vitally related to the world's highest welfare and the progress of the Kingdom at home and abroad than are these campaigns for the development of our institutions of learning, where men and women are trained, under the influence of the spirit of Christ for efficient service to their generation. We earnestly bespeak the heartiest co-operation on the part of all our people in behalf of this great movement for the strengthening of the hold of Christian ideals and Christian education upon the thought and life of our country and the world.

Report of Methodist Colleges

Name and Place of Institution	Value of Real Estate	Furnishings	Endowments	Total Value	Debt.	Number of Students.
Victoria University, Toronto.....	1,029,685	41,581	1,300,000	2,374,266		369
Wesley Theological College, Montreal.....	250,000	5,000	125,631	380,631	47,150	71
Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	118,732	25,000	344,793	418,525	115,448	166
Mount Allison Ladies College.....	139,137	76,000	19,179	234,316	7,525	426
Mount Allison Academy.....	33,500	4,000		37,500		226
Methodist College, St. John's, Newfoundland	80,000	0,000		85,000	22,000	248
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.....	103,000	10,000	23,000	151,000	18,000	75
Stanstead Wesleyan College.....	112,000	25,000	123,500	260,500	17,000	353
Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.....	111,554	23,106	1,625	136,285		136
Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont.....	140,000	20,000		160,000	32,000	125
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.....	630,000	20,000	126,262	836,262	50,000	200
Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta.....	451,555	17,779		469,334	119,446	250
Alberta College, North Edmonton, Alberta...		12,500		12,500		1825
Regina College, Regina, Sask.....	545,000	54,860		599,860	200,000	647
Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta.....	110,500	23,500		134,000	83,500	295
Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C.	100,000	8,500	10,000	118,500	28,000	
Ryerson College, Vancouver, B.C.....	2,000		27,680	29,680		97
Bequest Mrs. Massey Treble for Theological Colleges.....			300,000	300,000		
Total.....	4,017,063	374,826	2,416,670	6,808,559	740,069	5259

(SUBSCRIPTION CARD)

METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

(A) CURRENT CONNEXIONAL FUNDS, 1919-20

.....Circuit February.....1920
I hereby record my subscription to Current Funds of The Methodist Church for the conference year ending April 30, 1920, as follows:—

	Amount Subscribed	Cash Herewith
Missions	\$.....	\$.....
Educational Society	\$.....	\$.....
Evangelism and Social Service and Repatriation	\$.....	\$.....
Total	\$.....	\$.....

Name

Address

Subscriptions to Current Connexional Funds are payable through the local church in cash or before the end of the conference year, April 30, 1920.

METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

(B) SPECIAL OBJECTIVES—FEBRUARY 9-14, 1920

In addition to my subscription to Current Funds, I hereby subscribe to The Methodist National Campaign Four Million Dollar Fund

the sum ofDollars

Canvasser..... Signature.....

Subscriptions are payable 20% Cash 20% September 15th, 1920
20% June 15th, 1920 20% December 15th, 1920
20% March 15th, 1921

(Make cheques payable to The Methodist National Campaign).

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUBSCRIBER	Amount Subscribed
M.....	\$.....
Address..... (Please write name and address clearly)	Cash herewith \$.....
Conference..... District..... Circuit.....	